Continued from first page.

the increase. Senator Raines said he would probably support the bill. Senator Coggeshall just before recess asked Fire Commissioner Sheffield what he understood his attitude was toward the Firemen's bill. "I understood," said the Commissioner, "that you were favorable to the bill." Senator O'Connor said after recess that the Committee was willing to sit until late in the

Senator O'Connor said after recess that the Committee was willing to sit until late in the evening and on Monday, and on every evening during this week, so that the charges might be thoroughly investigated before the Legislature adjourns, which will be probably on May 9. A FIREMAN REMEMBERS A FEW THINGS.

James D. Clifford, a fireman, then took the stand. He is president of the Firemen's Mutuai Benefit Association. He said the other officers were Thomas Halpin, vice-president, and Frederick Rothenhauser, secretary. The witness said he was a member of the Legislative Committee of the association and took an interest naturally in the Firemen's bill. He had had a conversation with Assistant Foreman Quinn, of Engine Company No. 18, at Daiy's Theatre on March 6.

Q—What did Quinn say to you? A—Quinn told me that he was appointed a committee of one to approach me in regard to the passage of the bin. He said the officers came to the conclusion that the bill could not be passage without their putting up fix.000, and that the men should raise \$20,000 in the said he got it from one "Lou" Payn. He then said he got it from one "Lou" Payn. He then said that John J. Burns, president of the Officers said that John J. Burns president of the Officers said that the half been informed that Senator Robertson had said that the bill would never come out of the committee for less than \$10,000 in the control of the officers in an account to have their salaries as they were somethan raise the money, Quinn said the officers had already started in to collect the money.

Q—Do you know "Lou" Payn? A—I had no shreed of Payn, Quinn said the officers had already started in to collect the money.

Q—Do you know "Lou" Payn? A—I had no shreed of Payn, Quinn said the officers had already started in to collect the money.

Q—Do you know "Lou" Payn? A—I had no officers money.

Q—What stage was the bill at then? A—It had officers money.

Q—What stage was the bill at then? A—It had

heard some tank about a smooth the officers, but had been passed around among the officers, but he had not seen the book.

Fireman Frederick J. Rothenhausen was the next witness. He is a slender young man, and he talked almost in a whisper. He said he had a conversation with Assistant Foreman James Smith, of Hook and Lauder Company No. 2, before the salary bill was passed, some time in March. He went to the truck-house to see Smith and asked him for information about the bill. Smith said the officers had been to see T. C. Platt, who told them to send their bill along and it would pass. Smith said also that when the firemen wanted to get their bill out of the committee they would have to see a go-between, and he laid special emphasis on the "see."

Rothenhausen said he had made a written report of the conversation with Smith, on the day when the conversation was held, and the paper had been given to Mr. Quigs. Mr. Root allowed Mr. Raines to look at the report, but it was not placed on the record.

MR. RAINES EXAMINES A WITNESS.

MR. RAINES EXAMINES A WITNESS.

Foreman John T. Burns was the next witness called to the stand. Mr. Root intimated that as he was not one of his witnesses he had no desire to examine him. Mr. Raines thereupon took Burns in hand, who said:

pany No. 1. I am president of the Association of Officers.

Mr. Raines—How long have you been in the department? A.—Twelve years.

Q.—Where did you come from before you came to New-York? A.—My home is at Chatham. N. Y. Q.—That is Mr. Payn's home, also, is it not? A.—Yes. I have known Mr. Payn ever since I was a very small boy.

Q.—Now listen to this question. Was any money collected by the Officers' Association for the purpose of securing the passage of this bill."

preamble and resolutions, which were adopted with but one dissenting vote, that of David J. Turner, spoke slowly and emphatically. He said that there had never been any action whatever taken by the association in raising or collecting money in the interests of the bill. He added:

There were, of course, regular assessments made, but these were for the purpose of providing the but these were for the purpose of providing the cers who went to Albany in order to carry on the cers who went to Albany in order to carry on the cers who went to Albany in order to carry on the cers who went to Albany in order to carry on the cers who went to Albany in order to carry on the cers who went to Calbany in order to carry on the cers who went to Calbany in order to carry on the cers who went to Calbany in order to carry on the cers who went to Calbany in order to carry on the cers who went to Calbany in order to carry on the cers who went to Calbany in order to carry on the cers who went to Calbany in order to carry on the cers who went to Calbany in order to carry on the cers who went to Calbany in order to carry on the cers who went to Calbany in order to carry on the cers who went to Calbany in order to carry on the cers who went to Calbany in order to carry on the cers who went to Calbany in order to carry on the cers who went to Calbany in order to carry on the cers who went to Calbany in order to carry on the cers who went to Calbany in order to carry on the cers who went to Calbany in order to carry on the cers who went to Calbany in the city of New-York and that of Pavid J. Turner, of Pelham, a neighbor of Senator George W, Robertson III but one dissenting vote, that of David J. Turner, of Pelham, a neighbor of Senator George W, Robertson III but one dissenting vote, that of Pavid J. Turner, of Pelham, a neighbor of Senator George W, Robertson II but one dissenting vote, that of Pavid J. Turner, of Pelham, a neighbor of Senator George W, Robertson II but one dissenting vote, that of Pelham, a neighbor of Senator George

any person, in the furtherance of the Firemen's Salaries bill.

Q.—You are sure of this. A.—Yes, I am sure that no money was ever collected by the association to aid the passage of that bill.

Q.—Give us an explanation of those assessments to which you have referred as having been made. A.—Those assessments were made to enable us to A.—Those assessments were made to enable us to Cent Taxation bill. I might explain here that I cent Taxation bill. I might explain here that I was instructed by my association to see Mr. Payn, who had given us a great deal of help in our fight with this bill, and I was also instructed to ask with this bill, and I was also instructed to ask with this bill, and I was also instructed to ask him if he would accept from us his mere actual out-him if he would accept from us his mere actual out-him he said to me that If I ever spoke to him again him he said to me that If I ever spoke to him again him he said to me that If I ever spoke to him again him the giving him money even for his expenses he would give us no more help with the Two Per Cent bill or ever do anything for me again.

MONEY COLLECTED FOR LEGISLATIVE EX-

MONEY COLLECTED FOR LEGISLATIVE EX-You have been to Albany on business, I be-

hers? A.-Yes, the business I had at Albary was in respect to the Two Per Cent bill. I went to Alrselves.

2-And the money you collected was for the purse of carrying on that fight? A.—We made assements for the purpose of defraying the exposes of that fight.

While the witness was still under examination by Mr. Raines 4 o'clock arrived, and as the result of a brief conference between Senator O'Connor and Messrs. Root and Raines it was decided to postpone the further hearing into the charges until next Friday. Accordingly, at five minutes past the hour, Senator O'Connor amounced that the committee stood adhermed and Eriday next at

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WHICH MUST BE OBEYED.

EX-JUDGE ROBERTSON, WHO OFFERED THE THE EXHIBITION TO BE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC

gent, loyal and uncorruptible voters of his party, not only in Westchester County, but in every county

Senator Robertson has said he was not at that dinner, and the witness said that he never mentioned Senator Raines's name in connection with the matter to Mr. Quigg. In the cross-examination, the witness admitted that he had no knowledge that Senator Robertson had been at a dinner with the officers of the Fire Department and "Lou" Payn at the Morton House, but he had not know that any money had been raised by officers of the sellow to block the way to a renomination of the department, he said, and he had get no information on the subject from any officer who claimed to have received or paid money. He had heard some talk about a subscription book that heard some talk about a subscription book that he had not seen the book. consider as directed toward himself more than to any other man. Their intimation that they "will not be slow to block the way to a renomination of any representative of the county who fails to give

the committee, who for many years represented the Westchester District in the Senate with great ability

"have received the approval of the people, and represent their will. The Lexow Committee disclosed New-York City and State at the last election on the assurance that, if in power, they would wipe out Republican State ticket by a majority of 150,000. The Republican majority in the Assembly, in consequence, is larger than that of any party since the organization of the Government, with the exception of the Whig party. In 1840 that party had 106 mem-

people will wipe out the Republican party as effects

In a fact that there has been a collection of amendments which I did, to wit, first, the amendments which I did, to wit, first, the amendments which I did, to wit, first, the amendment which allowed the police a possible opportunity to be heard by appeals to the courts, and the second did you commence collecting moneys ast year. The prescribes of the location moneys are true to the second did you commence collecting moneys.

has been broken, and at two several times before the final determination of the bill, the bill had been several times before the final determination of the bill, the bill had been amended. I thought I had as good a right to vote for these amendments as any of my associates had to vote for those which they had added to the bill had been to vote for the Republican County Committee of The action of the Republican County Committee of Westchaster County yesterday, in passing resolutions of the representatives to vote for the York calling on their representatives to vote for the York calling on their representatives to vote for the York calling on their representatives to vote for the as I have always said that I would vote for these as I have always said that I would vote for these and have always said that I would vote for the although if there was not absolute danger of the although if there was not absolute danger of the although if there was not absolute danger of the although if there was not absolute danger of the although if there was not absolute danger of the although if there was not absolute danger of the although if there was not absolute danger of the although if there was not absolute danger of the present Police Justices on the bench as some of the present Police Justices on the bench as some of the present Police Justices on the bench as some of the present Police Mazistrates bill justices in New-York City, and I think they should justices in New-York City, and I think they should justices in New-York City, and I think they should justices in New-York City, and I think they should justices in New-York City, and I think they should justices in New-York City, and I think they should justices in New-York city, and I think they should justice and the ground of experience, if the present police Mazistrates bill was based.

Some pupers of this city have seen fit to critically the more present police and the present police in the present police in New-York City, and I think they should justice for such hurf

Such is not the fact. That meeting voiced my sentiments by the resolutions which it passed as to the reform bills necessary for New-York City, and I take pleasure in saying that I shall vote for the Judicial Sales' bill and the Police Magistrates' bill, without amendment, when I have the opportunity to as the

bill, without amendment, when I have the opportunity to so do.

As to the charges made against me relative to the Firemen's hill, the testimony addited to-day before the committee examing into the matter, speaks for itself. I neither, directly nor indirectly, know of, nor had, nor used, nor saw a dollar in relation to this bill, and always advocated its passage from the time it was brought to the Legislature. Surely Mr. Sheffleld's good name should be a guarantee that no improper measures were taken to pass this bill through the Legislature. I have written and instructed Judge William H. Robertson, of White Plains, N. Y., to prosecute "The New-York Press" for libel, and have sent him a retainer for this purpose. This is as much as I know how to do to make these defamers of character retract what they have said relative to me. Yours truly,

Peekskill, N. Y., April 29, 1895.

WESTCHESTER FOR REFORM. THE CHAMP DE MARS SALON. SAMUEL E. AYMAR A THIEF.

SENATOR ROBERTSON HEARS THE VOICE MANY NOTABLE AMERICAN PAINTINGS

SHOWN.

Committee at White Plains on Friday will meet for the official opening of the Champ de Mars tion, as in the case of Seely's, again shows that the cordial and earnest approval of all good Re- Salon, but most of the pictures are already hung. at one time there was a gross lack of supervision



A. SIMONSON.

Continued from first page.

it clear how a bookkeeper could receive deposits unless he was authorized by the receiving teller to assist him when there was a rush of work. and made entries, as the statement explains, he Salon, but most of the pictures are already hung, and, notwithstanding the stringent regulations, the United Press correspondent was able to make an inspection of the Salon. It will be seen from the following that American artists exhibit many notable pictures this year, while the contributions of the French artists are rather below the average, and some artists of repute—notably Carolus Duranare not represented at all.

R. Wilton Lockwood, from Connecticut, has six interesting paintings, chiefly portraits, wherein, however, the picture quality is retained. Artists like Alexander Harrison, consider this exhibit one of the best yet made by an American in Paris.

Alexander Harrison, of Philadelphia, is to-day unrivalled as a painter of the sea. He sends five or six marines, one of which, catalogued "Solitude," is a pure gern.

It is only three years since John W. Alexander, of New York here the actions and the Campus.

The meaning the continuous in the National Bank Examiner.

At the time of Socly's defalcation the National Bank Examiner, William H. Kimball, said that the system of bookkeeping at the National Bank Examiner and it was only when a change was made in the method of bookkeeping that Seely's defalcation was discovered. At that the system of bookkeeping at the National Bank Examiner said that the system of bookkeeping at the National Bank Examiner and it was only when a change was made in the method of bookkeeping that Seely's defalcation was discovered. At that the system of bookkeeping at the National Bank Examiner said that the system of bookkeeping at the National Bank Examiner and it was only when a change was made in the method of bookkeeping at the National Bank Examiner and it was only when a change was made in the method of bookkeeping at the National Bank Examiner and it was only when a change was made in the method of bookkeeping at the National Bank Examiner and it was only when a change was made in the method of bookkeeping at he National Bank Examiner and it was only when a change was made

One-hundred-and-twenty-first-st., last evening made the following supplementary statement is

THE STORY OF HIS CONFEDERACY WITH BAKER

Brycle Clothing and Sundries.

| Comparison of the control of Captain Zalinaki, and Julies Stewart of Plakajenjak on Senda for color of the Stewart of Plakajenjak on Senda for color of the Stewart of Plakajenjak on Senda for color of the Stewart of Plakajenjak on Senda for color of the Stewart of Plakajenjak on Senda for color of the Stewart of Sendan district of S

suicide of the lawyer; the capture of the clerk; his confession and sentence to prison, invested the case with an unusual air of mystery.

HISTORY OF THE BANK.

Merchants identified with the leather business in this city founded the National Shoe and Leather Bank in 1853. It was first a State bank with a capital of \$500,000 and offices at John and William sts. In 1855 it moved to No. 271 Broadway, where it has been ever since, at Broadway and Chamber-st. A hand-ome sixteen-story building was erected there a year ago to replace the

original building.

The bank's first president was Loring Andrews, who was succeeded by William H. Carey.

In 1865 the institution became a National bank, and the capital stock was increased to \$1,000,000 and the capital stock was increased to \$1,000,000 last year. It has always been prosperous, and has had as acustomers some of the wealthlest business men of the city. Twelve years ago John M. Crane was elected president, and he has held the position ever since. The other officers are John A. Hiltner, vice-president, and John I. Cole, cashier. The directors are Francis B. Griffin, William C. Horn, James G. Cannon, John A. Hiltner, John M. Crane, John R. Hegeman, Theodore M. Ives, Joseph S. Stout, John M. Beach, Thomas Russell and Alonzo Slote.

"KEEP TO THE RIGHT."

TRUCK DRIVERS IN THE CITY SHOULD BE COM-PELLED TO OBEY THE RULE OF THE ROAD-CYCLISTS AND DRIVERS WOULD

BE BENEFITED BY IT. In view of the recent accidents to cyclists and pedestrians an effort should be made to enforce the rules of the road, and to compel all drivers t when the license is granted the applicant should give satisfactory evidence that he is a fit person to be intrusted with the care of a team in crowde brewery, coal, express and all other heavy vehicles

THE PAVEY SCHOOL BILL DENOUNCED. PUBLIC MEETING OF CITIZENS AT MELROSE LYCEUM-RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

A public meeting of citizens having for its object a protest against the passage of Assembly Bill No. 1,230, or as it is better known, the Pavey School bill, held last evening at the Melrose Lyceum. Third-ave, and One-hundred-and-fiftleth-st. The neeting, which was largely attended, was presided

Thomas J. Rush and E. D. Clark were the two

rat speakers, and both were strongly denunciatory their remarks upon the Pavey bill, which was in their remarks upon the Pavey bill, which was cassed in the Assembly on Wednesday last. Homer Hildreth also characterized the bill as an adjust and uncalled for measure, and added: There is no doubt that we are suffering through lack of neans to furnish proper schools for the children, and it is a crying shame that such a state of things hould exist in this great metropolis of America. There is no question about the faithfulness and unalifications of the teachers, and they deserve the upport of the citizens of this city, and it behoves so one and all, to see that the interests of our public schools are not fooled with. Above all things here should be no undue haste to change an estate. hools are not fooled with. Above all things should be no undue haste to change an estab-

were then read to the meeting and unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That we, citizens and taxpayers of New York City, and teachers of the public schools, in mass-meeting assembled, do request our representatives in the Legislature, Hon Charles L. Guy, Senator, and Hon Alonzo Bell, Assemblyman, to do all in their power to defeat the Assembly bill No. 2.20, as an act prejudicial to our school system and the teachers in our schools, and through them to the children, as an act that adds to the burden of taxation unnecessarily, and as an act which throws a stigma upon respectable fellow-citizens, the trustees and inspectors of the common schools, who have given gratuitously of their time, best thought and ablest energies, to the public schools, and to whom belongs in a great degree, the credit of our magnificent schools.

Resolved, That we heartly approve of the Bell bill, and strongly urge our representatives to have the said bill substituted for Assembly bill No. 2.20.

A TRUSTED EMPLOYE ARRESTED.

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Walter E. Keeler, thirty-six years old, living at

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